

The Hongkong Telegraph.

No. 252.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1882.

FIVE DOLLARS
PER QUARTER.

For Sale.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

ARE now showing a Large and Varied Assortment of

T O Y S.

Comprising:

ENGLISH AND FRENCH DOLLS.

NOVELTIES IN MECHANICAL TOYS.

NEW BRICKS AND PUZZLES.

AUTOMATIC CHARIOTS AND WAGONS.

ROCKING AND SPRING HORSES.

CUBES AND MOSAIC BUILDING SETS.

DRUMS, CYMBALS, AND OTHER MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

CHILDREN'S TEA AND TETE A TETE SETS.

PERCUSSION GUNS AND RIFLES.

SWORDS AND HAPPY FAMILIES.

CHRISTMAS TREE ORNAMENTS IN VARIETY.

&c., &c., &c.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Hongkong, 10th November, 1882. [295]

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

VALUABLE PROPERTY,
IN JEROVIS STREET & QUEEN'S ROAD
CENTRAL.

THE Undersigned will Sell by Public Auction,

TO-MORROW,

the 15th day of November, 1882, at THREE P.M.,

on the Premises,—

BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEES.

1ST LOT.—ONE HOUSE in Jervois Street, No. 68, and ONE HOUSE in Queen's Road Central, No. 201, measuring North 15 feet, South 17 feet, East 55 feet, West 64 feet or 885 square feet. Yearly Crown Rent £2,162, Registered as INLAND LOT No. 117, for 999 years from the 26th June, 1843.

2ND LOT.—ONE HOUSE in Jervois Street, No. 70, and ONE HOUSE in Queen's Road Central, No. 203, measuring on the North 13 feet, South 17 feet, East 64 feet, West 62 feet. Yearly Crown Rent £3,36, Registered as INLAND LOT No. 117, for 999 years from the 10th September, 1843.

3RD LOT.—ONE HOUSE in Jervois Street, No. 72, and ONE HOUSE in Queen's Road Central, No. 205, measuring on the North side 15 feet, South 16 feet, East 62 feet, West 65 feet, or 1,100 square feet. Yearly Crown Rent £3,117, for 999 years from the 26th June, 1843.

For Further Particulars and Conditions of Sale, apply to

J. M. GUEDES,
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 23rd October, 1882. [170]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from the MORTGAGEES to sell by Public Auction, on

SATURDAY,

the 18th day of November, 1882, at THREE P.M.

ALL that PIECE of PARCEL of GROUND Registered in the Land Office as INLAND LOT No. 344, measuring on the North side 54 feet, South and East 45 feet, North and East 66 feet; South and West—66 feet.

Together with the 2 HOUSES known as Nos. 29 and 31 in Mosque Street.

For Particulars, apply to

J. M. GUEDES,
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 1st November, 1882. [175]

Intimations.

WANTED.

A N ENGAGEMENT, either as BOOKKEEPER or GENERAL ASSISTANT, by a Gentleman, who has a few hours during the day, disengaged.

In case full office hours is required, arrangements might be made with a few days notice. Good references. Salary no object.

Apply to

F. J.
Care of this Office.

Hongkong, 10th November, 1882. [1743]

LOST.

A TRANSFER DEED with SCRIP attached for 20 LUZON SHARES, being one of two Transfers of the same number of Shares signed by the Hon. F. B. JOHNSON. The finder will oblige by returning it to the Undersigned and the holder of the other 20 Shares by sending them to the Company's Office for Transfer to enable the numbers of the missing Shares to be traced.

Also,

TRANSFER DEED for 5 LUZON SUGAR SHARES in the name of Mr. C. P. CHATER.

D. NOWROJEE,
Hongkong Hotel.

Hongkong, 7th November, 1882. [1737]

MR. A. HAHN'S DANCING CLASSES.

HAVE BEEN OPENED

T H I S D A Y.

For Terms, &c., apply to

A. HAHN,
No. 8, Beaconsfield Arcade.

Hongkong, 1st November, 1882. [1722]

FOR SALE.

G. H. MUMM & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE.

QUARTS.....\$22 per Case.

PINTS.....\$23 per Case.

Apply to

MELCHERS & Co.

Hongkong, 2nd March, 1882. [132]

FOR SALE.

THE American Steamer

"I N G E B O R G,"

49 Tom Register, Clased 3/3 L. I. I. in Veritas,

and Built at Gothenburg in 1873.

For Particulars, apply to

RUSSELL & Co.

Hongkong, 30th September, 1882. [1656]

TO SPORTSMEN.

FOR SALE AT LESS THAN COST.

OWING TO OWNER LEAVING

THE COLONY.

2 LIGHT RACING SADDLES complete,
RACING WHIPS with Silver Mounts.

1 Set of CAPE HARNESS with Pole

(Breast Plates).

1 Set of SINGLE HARNESS.

The above, which are ALL NEW, may be seen at the "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" OFFICE and will be Sold at BARGAIN.

Hongkong, 2nd November, 1882. [726]

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

IN THE MATTER OF WILLIAM VON PUSTAU, A BANKRUPT.

NOTICE is hereby given that a MEETING will be held in this matter on THURSDAY, the 16th instant, at 11:30 A.M., at the Office of the Registrar of the Supreme Court for the purpose of fixing the remuneration to be paid to Mr. LOUIS HAUCHARD, and to receive and consider a letter from the Trustee of the Estate in Shanghai.

EDW. J. ACKROYD,
Registrar.

Hongkong Supreme Court, 10th November, 1882. [745]

C. L. THEVENIN. WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANT.

HONGKONG HOTEL BUILDINGS.

HAS FOR SALE.

A FINE ASSORTMENT of WHITE and RED BURGUNDIES

AT MODERATE PRICES.

A Capital AMONTILLADO SHERRY at \$8.00 per dozen.

Assorted LIQUEURS of the best quality.

FRENCH BOOTS and SHOES, PER-

FUMERY, &c., &c.

Hongkong, 2nd October, 1882. [664]

Intimations.

"NOVELTY STORE."

MARINE HOUSE, QUEEN'S ROAD.

TO Clear Old Stock, the following are offered for a short period at greatly reduced rates:—

TWO SHILLING NOVELS

OUIDA, BESENT AND RICE, PAYN, COLLINS, &c.

FIFTY CENTS EACH.

T A U C H N I T Z N O V E L S

ALSO, FRENCH NOVELS

BY EMINENT NOVELISTS,

EMINENT NOVELISTS, AND

BOUND VOLUMES OF ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS AND PUNCH FROM 1864 TO 1878,

AT VERY CHEAP PRICES.

S. MEYERS,

Manager.

Hongkong, 9th October, 1882. [1661]

SAYLE & CO.'S SHOWROOMS.

WE HAVE PLEASURE IN ANNOUNCING A SPECIAL SHOW

FANCY GOODS SUITABLE FOR PRESENTS, ON AND AFTER

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY

THE 24TH OCTOBER, 1882.

CLOCKS, DRESSING CASES, WRITING DESKS AND CABINETS,

INK STANDS AND HOOVERS,

ORNAMENTAL PLUSH-BRACKETS,

ILLUMINATED ALBUMS,

WHATNOT ORNAMENTS,

CHRISTMAS CARDS, &c., &c.

ALSO ONE CASE OF TOYS.

The whole comprise one of the best selections ever shown in China and are marked at Prices which must command an early Sale.

ALL NEW GOODS.

A LIBERAL DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

SAYLE & CO.

VICTORIA EXCHANGE, HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 23rd October, 1882. [1659]

J. ULLMANN & CO.

42, QUEEN'S ROAD.

HAVE ALWAYS ON HAND A LARGE ASSORTMENT

OF GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES AND CHRONOGRAPHS, CLOCKS OF ALL KINDS,

BAROMETERS, THERMOMETERS, ANEROIDS, SPECTACLES, EYE-GLASSES, &c.

BY THE BEST MAKERS, AND AT LOW PRICES.

GENTLEMEN'S PARISIAN MADE SHIRTS, SCARVES, AND COLLARS

IN THE NEWEST STYLES.

FRENCH BOOTS AND SHOES

OF BEST QUALITY.

MEERSCHAUM PIPES, CIGAR CASES AND HOLDERS,

ALBUMS, INKSTANDS, POCKET-BOOKS.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF STATIONERY.

CROCKERY WARE, TEA AND COFFEE SETS,

RIFLES, FOWLING PIECES, AND REVOLVERS.

A CHOICE SELECTION OF PINAFORE'S BEST PERFUMERY.

&c., &c., &c.

Hongkong, 2nd October, 1882. [1660]

THE CHEAPEST HOUSE IN THE EAST.

FOR BOOKS, STATIONERY, MUSIC AND MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, FANCY GOODS,

Intimations.

CHRISTMAS

AND

NEW YEAR CARDS.

SEASON 1882-3.

A. S. WATSON & CO.

INSPECTION is invited of our Collection of CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR CARDS which have been carefully Selected in London from the Stocks of various makers.

THEY INCLUDE CHROMO LITHOGRAPHS

FROM

MARCUS WARD AND DE LA RUE,
HAND PAINTINGS

ON

CARD, IVORY, OAK AND IVORINE.
AND

OTHER NOVELTIES.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,
CHEMISTS, PERFUMERS, &c.
HONGKONG DISPENSARY,
HONGKONG. [43]

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

It is requested that all communications relating to Subscriptions, Advertisements, &c., be addressed to the "Manager, Hongkong Telegraph" and not to the Editor.

Letters on Editorial matters to be sent to "The Editor," and not to individual members of the staff.

Communications intended for publication must be accompanied by the name and address of the writers, not necessarily for publication; but as evidence of good faith.

Whilst the columns of the *Hongkong Telegraph* will always be open for the fair discussion by correspondents of all questions affecting public interests, it must be distinctly understood that the Editor does not in any way hold himself responsible for opinions thus expressed.

TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertisers are requested to forward all notices intended for insertion in that day's issue not later than THREE O'CLOCK as is not to retard the early publication of the paper.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Arrangements have been made to publish *The Hongkong Telegraph* daily at 4 P.M. Subscribers in the central districts who do not receive their copies before FIVE O'CLOCK will oblige by at once communicating with the Manager.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1882.

We read in Chambers' Journal that recently Captain BURTON, the celebrated traveller, has reported that almost illimitable gold can be obtained at the Gold Coast, Africa, a district which has been auriferously prolific for centuries. He says the region is equal to half-a-dozen California, a statement that might be doubted if made by a less capable authority. The testimony of the great traveller is supported by another illustrious discoverer, Commander CAMERON, who visited and investigated the Gold Coast along with Captain BURTON. Gold is found in the sea-sand, in the dust of the roads, and in the mud walls of native huts. Several mining companies are engaged in gold-finding in the district, and they testify to the great possibilities it affords. A subject of such importance has of course been widely discussed by exports in England; and by this time large numbers of prospectors are doubtless verifying matters on the spot. There are many difficulties in Africa that did not confront the gold-diggers of California and Australia. The climate has its dangers; the inhabitants are savages; the rulers suspicious and hostile to strangers. But where abundant gold is to be got with ease white men will go, and the capital of civilization will flow thither, bearing 10,000 energies to confront those of nature and barbarism. The want of gold is so great that the world must have it at any risk, and were it guarded by all the savages of Africa united into a single host it would become the possession of commerce. When geologists and specialists have pronounced a favorable opinion, and diggers have proof positive that a great gold deposit remains to be worked, the difficulties with natives will soon be solved. Medical science can mitigate the evils of the worst climate. During the thirty years of great gold discovery the art of mining and washing for the metal has made more progress than in all antecedent time. Everything favors the speedy translation of African gold into the channels of international trade, should it be found in the quantities alleged by Captain BURTON. But besides enlarging the possibilities of external civilization, African gold would introduce an enduring colonization into Africa itself those equatorial regions that have hitherto remained barbaric. California and Australia have given their auriferous treasures to the world, and in return have received a fair

greater enrichment in agricultural, pastoral, and mechanical wealth. Metallic deserts have been changed into industrial empires that will enrich man for all coming time. So, in equatorial Africa, when gold has disappeared civilization will remain. Who can say what commercial future awaits the inhabitants of the Dark Continent when once they are affiliated with the rest of the human family in the bonds of trade?

At intervals, says the San Francisco *Chronicle* of the 25th ulto., the curtain is lifted and the dark ways of Turkish and Arabian diplomacy for a moment are revealed. Such a hasty glimpse is now given by the news from Mecca. The Shereef of Mecca, AND-EL-MUTALLEH, who is the real Mohammedan Caliph, if such a person exists, is said to have been deposed and exiled to Tayef, a fortified town about ninety miles southeast of the Holy City. Tayef is an ancient and famous place, remarkable in the time of MOHAMMED for the idolatrous and warlike character of its inhabitants, and only taken by him after a vigorous effort. It has been lately noted as the place of exile for MIDHAT PASHA, who was convicted a year or two ago of complicity in the murder of Sultan ABDUL AZIZ. It is a singular circumstance that MIDHAT PASHA had scarcely disappeared behind his walls when it was reported that the Arabians intended to set him at liberty and make him Caliph, or spiritual head of Mohammedianism, a position now claimed, and occupied by the Sultan. The murder of El Hosky, AND-EL-MUTALLEH's predecessor, occurred just after the Meccan pilgrimage in March, 1880. He was riding in a procession at Jeddah, the port of Mecca on the Red sea, when he was stabbed by an old Persian fanatic, who pressed through the crowd to him, pretending to kiss his cloak. He had become odious to the Sultan for several reasons. When the Turks were defeated and hard-pressed by the Russians, there was talk, as there usually is whenever Turkey is in trouble, of making El Hosky Caliph. It is not known that he himself favored the project, but he had a powerful party behind him. Subsequently, when the action of England in regard to the enforcement of the Treaty of Berlin alienated her from the Porte, he and his family persisted in remaining on friendly terms with the British Government. The complicity of the Sultan in the murder was never proved, but on the trial of the assassin it was shown that he had thrust himself in the way of the Shereef on several previous occasions, and that he was a professional dervish; a class of fanatics with which the Sultan is potential. Circumstances also showed that AND-EL-MUTALLEH was aware of the assassination before it occurred, and after he received his appointment he was supported by Turkish bayonets, greatly to the displeasure of devout Arabs.

The cause of the latter's deposition is not apparent. If it has been done by the Arabs themselves it is strange he should have been imprisoned in Tayef, where MIDHAT PASHA is supposed to be still confined in charge of a Turkish garrison. If he has been guilty of seeking the Caliphate while Turkey has been embroiled in the Egyptian mess, it has not been generally known to the public. His connection with the rebellion in the province a year ago is equally a mystery. The Sultan feels insecure while his control of Arabia is merely nominal. Until the Suez Canal was open it was comparatively inaccessible to his cruisers. He could not gain access to its ports on the Red sea, and the English, on the plea of suppressing piracy, would allow no foreign war-ships on the Persian gulf. When the canal was opened he garrisoned Jeddah and some of the ports of Yemen farther south. On some pretence, the English permitted his ships to enter the Persian gulf, and some conquests were made on the eastern side of the peninsula. A small army of invasion crossed the desert from Syria, but retired, having accomplished little. So far as the interior of Arabia is concerned, it is as free to-day from the Sultan's Government as Abyssinia, and the country only awaits the destruction of Turkey to declare a Caliph of the blood of the Prophet. What the Arab does in his deserts would be of little consequence to the rest of the world, except that those deserts hold the sacred city toward which five times every day, 157,000,000 fanatical Mohammedans turn in prayer.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

An Emergency Lodge of St. John, No. 618, S.C., will be held in Freemasons' Hall, to-morrow (Wednesday) evening, at half-past eight o'clock precisely. Visiting brethren will, as usual, be made cordially welcome.

A REGULAR Lodge of Perseverance, No. 116, will be held in Freemasons' Hall, on Thursday evening, the 16th inst., at 9 o'clock precisely, for the election of W.M., Treasurer, and Tyler for the ensuing year, and to take into consideration the best mode of celebrating St. John's Day, and for the transaction of other business.

The visitors to the City Hall Museum for the week ended, 12th November, were:—European 196, Chinese 2,622; total 2,818.

THE Agony column of the *Times* contains the following pathetic appeal:—"To—I humanity has not entirely fled from your breast, return, oh return, ere it is too late, to the heart-broken, disengaged wife you have forsaken, ere the expression of those soft eyes that won you to be lost in the bewildered state of insanity—ere they may gaze even on you and know you not; write, tell her, oh tell her, where you are, that she may follow you—her own, her—all, and die. See her once more!" We hope the stony-hearted monster is melted.

A DECISION in regard to that antiquated piece of judicial intolerance, grossly misnamed "contempt of Court," recently given in one of the United States Courts, is not without importance. It was a case in which Mr. John D. Pitts, attorney, was required to show cause why he should not be punished for contempt for furnishing to the Press information that he was about to move for a re-opening of judgment in case, on the ground that he had discovered that one of the principal documents had been forged. The decision of Justice Macomber of the Supreme Court, to whom the matter was referred, vindicates the right to furnish statements to the Press before trial if the report is fair.

THE *Neue Freie Presse* of September 23rd publishes the following telegram from Cattaro:—"For the last few days it had been rumoured in Scutari that the chiefs of the Albanian league, in connivance with the fugitives residing in that town, had decided to massacre all the rich Christian families, including that of the English Consul-General. The mountain tribes of the Castri and the Hoti having got wind of the report, proceeded at once to the neighbourhood of Scutari to save their co-religionists. Finding on their arrival that there was no imminent danger, they returned to the mountains. The consuls of Scutari have reported the supposed conspiracy to their respective governments, and at the same time have requested the governor of the town to apply for a reinforcement for the garrison.

We read in home papers that it has been decided that to report proceedings in Judges' Chambers constitutes a contempt of court. It seems that the attention of Mr. Justice Day, the Vacation Judge, was drawn to reports appearing in newspapers of private judicial proceedings heard before him in Chambers. It was also represented to the learned Judge that the Master of the Rolls had decided that the reporting or publishing of private judicial proceedings was a contempt of court, and rendered the reporter liable to be committed.—In reply to these representations, the judge's clerk writes:—"I am directed by Mr. Justice Day to say that he intends to adopt the same rule as that adopted by the Master of the Rolls with regard to reporting in Chambers." Where is that absurd interference with public rights to stop?

In the course of a lecture delivered in Adelaide by Mr. Archibald Forbes, that gentleman said, referring to the Egyptian crisis, that Germany would have had a crushing army of trained soldiers ready in three days. Arabi, instead of standing defiant, would have been given no time to catch breath, far less to construct earthworks. For close pursuit would have made him a fugitive instead of a commander of an army. In a couple of days he would have been hanging from a tree or flying for his life. Egypt would have been restored to quiet, and German pickets posted from Alexandria to the first cataract of the Nile. The situation showed the marked contrast between the soldiery system of Germany and the military supineness of England. Prompt action would have made the insurrection expire almost in a week. The inaction allowed it to grow until it assumed alarming proportions.

ONE of the prettiest things ever said in discussion by one good man of another was said by Cardinal Newman of his friend Dr. Edward Bouvier Pusey. It will be remembered that Newman walked by the side of Pusey's coffin the other week, and at Oxford they were bosom friends, nearly half a century ago. Their paths in life diverged, but these words are a record from Newman to Pusey: "From early youth you have devoted yourself to the Established Church, and after twenty years of unremitting labor in its service, your roots and branches stretch out every portion of its large territory. You can not speak merely for yourself. Your antecedents, your existing influence, are a pledge that what you may determine will be the determination of a multitude. There is no one anywhere who can affect so vast a circle of men, as virtuous, as able, as learned, as come more or less under your influence." If all discussions were carried on in this spirit, what a pleasant world this would be to live in?

ANOTHER striking evidence has been afforded, says the London *Medical Record*, by the outbreak of a small epidemic of typhoid, of the carelessness with which some manufacturers of artificially flavored drinks employ sources of water not free from suspicion or elements of danger. It is commonly enough supposed that, where the water supply is suspicious, safety may be found in the soda-water, seltzer, or ginger-beer. This, however, obviously depends upon the purity of the water employed in their manufacture. Little as this is regarded, it deserves much more consideration than it generally receives. It is the last cause of infection to be investigated; but the observation on a former occasion, by Dr. Thunfield, of an outbreak of typhoid due to the consumption by a shooting party of soda-water made with impure water, has been followed this month by a sharper and more extended attack of typhoid due to ginger-beer made with similarly affected water. Pure natural mineral water has of late years become the resource and luxury of a large part of the population, and such accidents as these are likely to strengthen the habit. None the less, it is important for sanitarians to keep an eye to the now plainly proved source of infection, developed in the unexpected direction of artificial flavored waters.

NAPLES has an enterprising set of press men. In a recent number of the *Corriere del Mattino* its readers are informed that Sir Garnet Wolsey has a corps of bloodhounds in Egypt, 2000 in number. The young man who can manufacture information of this kind, is just the sort of enterprising journalist for whose peculiar talents our local contemporaries would give anything in return.

THE following item comes from New Zealand:—"Among the recent distinguished arrivals at Christchurch is a mammoth bullock, which is now being shown by his keeper as the largest of his species in the world. As a voucher for this fact the owner offers to back him against all comers for £1,000. The following are his dimensions:—Height, 7 ft 2 in.; length, 12 ft 6 in.; girth, 10 ft 3 in. He measures 5 ft 4 in. from the wither to the brisket, and turns the scale at 3,200 lbs.

A COMMITTEE of the British Association, which has been inquiring how the incomes of people in Great Britain are expended, reports that there was a difference of opinion as to what constituted luxuries and necessities; but they had concluded to include in the former, fruit, beer, spirits, wine, silk, silver plate, jewelry, tobacco, theatres and amusements. The people were divided into operatives, middle and wealthy classes. The working classes or operatives were found to have an income of £436,000,000. Of this £338,000,000 was expended for necessities, £75,000,000 for luxuries, and about £23,000,000 was saved.

The middle and wealthy classes aggregated £56,000,000 income, of which £39,000,000 was expended for necessities and £64,000,000 for luxuries, the surplus for saving being £110,000,000.

WE read that while the Aberdeen and London steamer *City of Aberdeen* was passing the Firth of Forth on September 24th, one of the saloon passengers, the Rev. Canon Liddell, of Durham, disappeared overboard. The engines were at once stopped and a boat was lowered, but Canon Liddell could not be seen. When the boat was being hauled up, after what was believed to be a fruitless search, the cries of the drowning man were heard, and at the same time he was seen in the water a few hundred yards from the stern of the ship. The boat was again lowered, and Canon Liddell was picked up in a very exhausted state, after having been over half an hour in the water.

The occurrence occasioned much excitement among the passengers, among whom was the Canon's wife, who witnessed the painful occurrence from the steamer's deck. Though suffering from his long immersion, the condition of the reverend gentleman is not considered serious. WE read that while the Aberdeen and London steamer *City of Aberdeen* was passing the Firth of Forth on September 24th, one of the saloon passengers, the Rev. Canon Liddell, of Durham, disappeared overboard. The engines were at once stopped and a boat was lowered, but Canon Liddell could not be seen. When the boat was being hauled up, after what was believed to be a fruitless search, the cries of the drowning man were heard, and at the same time he was seen in the water a few hundred yards from the stern of the ship. The boat was again lowered, and Canon Liddell was picked up in a very exhausted state, after having been over half an hour in the water.

THE *Daily Telegraph* quotes from the *New York Herald* a curious account of the past life of Arabi Pasha. He is, the account says, a Frenchman by birth (which may explain the partiality of M. de Lesseps), at the age of eighteen he was a gymnast, during which time he eloped with the wife of a sub-prefect of Languedoc, and lived with her for sixteen months in the forest, subsisting on roots and herbs; that tiring of this life, he married the daughter of an ironmaster, and made a considerable amount of money, but gambled it away; that escaping from his creditors to Egypt he there kept dancing bears, drove donkeys, cut hair, made puddings, and, in particular, succeeded in making tracts, which became a celebrity in Cairo. This last accomplishment seems to have been of greater service to him than all his others put together. The tracts brought him into high life, and he became a statesman and soldier. Such, at any rate, is the story told by the *New York Herald*.

WHAT England has done for India is thus stated briefly by a British writer: "England has converted an immense amount of jungle land into fertile land; she has drained malarious swamps; joined the interior to the seaboard by railways, spanned great rivers, constructed canals, irrigated barren lands, made native races live peacefully; stopped the raids of Afghans, Persians and Tartars; put down predatory castes; substituted justice for oppression, police for soldiers, schools for idolatrous temples. She has further erected great trading cities; introduced manufactures, opened mines, made a beginning in teaching the people, and revived the literature of the country. Five thousand native books were published in India in the year 1878, and there are 250,000 native journals. The family life of the Hindoo has been touched by the modern intellectual movement; there are some signs of an uprising from the degradation of the Zemana, and the establishment of municipalities on the ruins of the old village guilds points to the awakening of a new political life. There is, however, a great deal yet to be done. India is, in parts, over-populated; irrigation must be extended; there must be an equitable law, and we must consider in whatever we undertake the fact of the frightful poverty of the vast majority of the people."

THE following letter, which speaks for itself, was received by a gentleman in Manchester from the Duke of Argyl:—"Inverary, Sept. 19.—Sir—I have no difficulty in answering the question which you put to me in your letter of the 16th. As regards the foreign policy of her Majesty's present Government, I see no reason whatever to abate the confidence which was placed in it by those who supported it when it was formed. It was not formed upon the principle of 'peace at any price.' If it had been so formed, its composition would have been very different. On the other hand, no Cabinet has ever existed in this country whose members have had a greater dislike of war than the present one. We confess some curiosity as to what new honour can be devised by Imperial Ingenuity wherewith to reward Prince Bismarck's services to 'Koenig und Vaterland.' He is already the possessor of the highest class of every Prussian Order of chivalry, set in diamonds. From a Pomeranian squire he has become a wealthy German Prince. His simple old Wendish escutcheon has been charged in chief with the Prussian eagle, and the Hohenzollern savages, bearing the banners of Elsass and Lothringen, support it on either side, as a special mark of Royal favour. He is a full General in the Prussian army, although his only military service—that of a reserve subaltern—was performed five-and-forty years ago. His grateful Sovereign has heaped presents upon him—estates and precious jewels, valuable oil paintings, and marble busts. A few years ago, upon some memorable anniversary of the Chancellor's career, William I. made a special honorific addition to the insignia of the Black Eagle in order to bestow upon Prince Bismarck, and upon him alone. The highest hereditary rank, official station, complimentary distinctions that can fall to a Prussian subject's lot, are all his. With what that is honorable or lucrative can the Emperor still endow him? It has been Prince Bismarck's fortune to receive all the praise true greatness can inspire to, to social, officially, and personally, so that whatever further distinctions the Kaiser bestow upon him to-morrow must necessarily be 'extraordinary' in the strict sense of the word."

THE following letter, which speaks for itself, was received by a gentleman in Manchester from the Duke of Argyl:—"Inverary, Sept. 19.—Sir—I have no difficulty in answering the question which you put to me in your letter of the 16th. As regards the foreign policy of her Majesty's present Government, I see no reason whatever to abate the confidence which was placed in it by those who supported it when it was formed. It was not formed upon the principle of 'peace at any price.'

If it had been so formed, its composition would have been very different. On the other hand,

A CHINESE boy, about ten years old, while picking up spent bullets on the rifle range at Kowloon this morning while the Buffs were firing, received a flesh wound across the front of both thighs from a rifle bullet, but happily not of a serious nature. The boy was sent to the Civil Hospital.

IN the South and Southwest, observes a San Francisco contemporary, a curious mania has broken out. It is called the matrimonial insurance craze. The company insures a person against marriage if the wedding does not take place within three months after the date of issuing the policy. Singular as it may seem, the many insurance companies engaged in this business are all thriving, and the work of Post-office officials has been so much increased by letters from rural applicants for insurance that many Postmasters have applied for an increase of appropriation to pay additional clerks. An account of the various lotteries in regard to marriage—in itself the greatest of all lotteries—would make a very entertaining addition to social history.

"WAS Bunyan a gypsy?" is a controversy that seems about to rise in the *Daily News*, and has called forth a letter to-day from Mr. Thomas Bunyan, Chief Warder of the Tower of London, full of the most appalling crudities on the subject. The Bunyans are not gypsies; they are one of the first families of Roxburghshire, and, though they did not come over with the Conqueror, they came over very soon after him. The original Bunyan, whose name was perhaps Bunyan, was an Italian mason, who came over and helped to build Melrose Abbey in 1136; he settled near Melrose, and Melrose is full of Bunyans. The Chief Warder goes on to say that the younger sons no doubt went to England, and probably were the ancestors of the great Bunyan of Bedford; and, moreover, the sturdy independence of Bunyan shows at once he could not have been a "submissive Bedford peasant."

THE annual meeting of the members of St. John Lodge, No. 618, S.C., for the election of R.W.M. and office bearers for the ensuing year was held in Freemasons' Hall, Zeiland Street, last night. There was a large attendance of brethren, and it is noteworthy that no less than six Past Masters were on the dais. The choice of the brethren for the high office of R.W.M. fell on Brother Robert Fraser-Smith, who was elected unanimously. The following is a complete list of the officers, all of whom, in accordance with the by-laws of the Lodge, were elected by ballot:

R.W.M. Bro. R. FRASER-SMITH.
W.S.W. Bro. J. W. CROKER.<br

CORRESPONDENCE

[We do not necessarily endorse the opinions expressed by Correspondents in this column.]

SIGNOR CHIARINI'S SIGHT.

To THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY NEWS."

Sir.—Will you oblige me by inserting in the column of your newspaper the following correct statement of my health, in contradiction of the account published by the *Shanghai Courier*. [To the Editor of the *Shanghai Courier*.]

Sir.—From an extract of your journal published by the *Hongkong Daily Press* of October 14th, I learn, with much displeasure, of an exaggerated account of my illness, which was attributed to a fall from a horse) the loss of my eyes, resulting in total blindness, concluding by the breaking up of my entire Company.

Permit me to contradict the above erroneous statements by informing you that the disease of the eyes with which I was afflicted, resulted from a simple cold taken just a few days previous to our departure from Hongkong. Not considering it of any consequence, I embarked with my Company on the steamer *Clifton* for Saigon, which voyage being made in seven instead of three days, proved very detrimental to me personally, there being no physician on board. Arriving at Saigon, I was immediately attended by Monsieur Dr. Chastenets, chief physician of the French Hospital, who pronounced me to be in a most critical condition, and in consequence sent for Mons. Dr. Monceau for a consultation. These physicians did their best, subjecting me to a serious course of treatment, which, unfortunately, did not prove efficacious, their medical attendance, however, being secured until we reached Bangkok. I am now happy to say that with the skill of the celebrated occultist Dr. Decintier, I am rapidly improving. My sight was never lost, nor my eyes taken out (which remarks I consider malevolent) but, being still convalescent, I am confident that a thorough restoration of my health will soon follow.

Regarding the breaking up of my Company (sympathizingly observed, perhaps), allow me to communicate that on the contrary, I am awaiting a large reinforcement of first class ladies and gentleman artists from Europe.

In conclusion, I wish to state that accounts of such a serious nature, which travel very fast, thereby unnecessarily alarming distant friends and relatives, unless known to be of positively reliable authenticity, should never be published.

G. CHIARINI.

Bangkok, October 26th, 1882.

We have been requested to publish the above letter from the pen of Signor Chiari, the talented horse-trainer and general circus proprietor, who so lately was performing amongst us. It will be seen that Mr. Chiari's illness was much exaggerated by the *Shanghai press*, and that the reported taking out of his eyes was utterly without foundation. We are very glad to hear that the Signor is almost himself again, and trust he may soon pay us another visit with his well-trained steeds and renowned artists.—Ed. *H.K. Telegraph*

PARIS.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

PARIS, September 26th.

St. Paul, who was a sound divine, recommends all and sundry "to hold fast to that which is good." It is to be hoped that England will not lose sight of the apostle's counsel in respect to Egypt, when those who sneered and vituperated her yesterday, and try to pooh-pooh her to-day, attempt to bully, jockey, and laugh her out of the lists of General Wolseley's genius, and the reconquest for her loyalty towards a sovereign whom all deserved, and for her courage to castigate, single-handed, a kind of communist whom all feared.

England has neither sneaked into Egypt nor tricked its ruler into a compulsory surrender of his rights. She must be now, more than ever, resolute in a "hands off" policy for the reorganization of Egypt, a work she is able so brilliantly to accomplish as to suppress rebellion. If Russia—she who knows the chronic intention—considers the moment favorable to cut deeper into Egypt, she must be prepared to meet her with a Vendeans believe in the coming of Henri V. to the throne of France as fervently as do the Jews in a Messiah and the Arabs in a second edition of Mahomet. They have been told for the last 50 years that the Comte de Chambord was coming. Apparently with the intention of seeing if the Comte did not resemble Sally Gamp's mental friend, Mrs. Harris, the deputation of royalists started for Vienna; they saw the Count, who kept them for dinner, kissed many of them, shook hands with and blessed all—till their next merry meeting. A manifestation on the part of the Legitimists is certain to bring out the Orleanists. We are informed that the Comte de Paris is occupied, not in writing reviewarticles, but repairing Ambobiscus for the good time coming. The Comte devotes a portion of his income every year to restore this pure Gothic Structure. In 1860, upwards of 1200 Huguenots were hanged, quartered, torured and beheaded at this castle, and the young King, Francois II., husband of Mary Stuart, and his courtiers witnessed the scenes from a window. Diana of Poitiers here ruled the heart of her lover, Henri II. Louis XIV. converted the castle into a prison. Abd-el-Kader was confined here, and Leonardo di Vinci lived and died at Amboise. The ascent to the grand tower can be made on horseback or in a carriage—a privilege, however, only reserved for royalty.

A three act comedy has been brought out at the Odéon theatre called "*Rötter Revu*". Excepting in name, it has no attractions for English readers. A young man named Grant, throws up family and fortune to become a Journalist on the Saturday Review; he achieves success and falls in love with a beauty, an unknown in the Row; to get near her, he must be mounted, but wants the money to buy the steed. At this moment a commercial snob, named Turner, wants some odes to dedicate to his mistress's eyebrow; the obscure and unknown Grant accepts the order, and thus finds the lady to be his ideal, an admirer of his articles in the Review. Turner is dismissed, &c. It is a very trashy comedy, the fun being the plug English—for English spectators.

The idea gains ground here that any dual-European Government will only revive those intrigues which instigated Arabi to act, and foisted him into the delusion of being a Washington. Since England and France only pulled against each other in Egypt, the Siamese union cannot well be resumed, and the proceedings of the French in Tunisia cannot be kept too vividly before their mind; the Kroumirs have become an important factor in diplomacy.

There can be no serious or sound political business relations between France and England till the French mind be swept clean of the delusion that the very existence of John Bull depends on the good will of Monsieur. Those who do not speak plainly on the present relations of the two nations, are not the well-wishers of either. The French as firmly believe England has to depend on them as they do that the head factory of iron is at London; that the English revel in uncooked beefsteaks; that they have teeth—the length of the columns of *Vedettes*, and feet as large as the Pont Neuf.

The first attack on that cherished delusion is England's going in alone for Egypt, and demolishing the idolatrous faith that the Suez Canal

was French holy ground and de Lesseps a bone of the first Lama order. The master of fact announced that England intends to make a Suez Canal of her own, with Alexandria a kind of Liverpool, or *point de départ*, has fallen like a bomb in the Council of the Suez Canal Company, where France counts six-sevenths of the members, although England owns one-third of the capital and her shipping contributes more than four-fifths of the receipts. Of course, this kind of equality, of reciprocity all on the one side, must cease when the conference takes up the security of the Canal. It is England that wants security most—against the imperial sway of M. de Lesseps. In any case England can remind the Conference that if they do not decide *pro rata* as regards the interests of the powers using the Canal, she will remain where she is, and as she is, till her own highway be completed. The old route will then be starved to death. Already the shares of the company have fallen considerably in favor.

There is another point which ought not to be overlooked. M. de Lesseps, the Gog and Magog of the Canal, obtained the concession from the legitimate ruler of Egypt, and there can be no doubt that M. de Lesseps has taken part with Arabi in rebellion against the Khedive, and has spoken in unmeasured language of Tewfik. If a vast English Company, enjoying a concession here, would not prove efficacious, their medical attendance, however, being secured until we reached Bangkok. I am now happy to say that with the skill of the celebrated occultist Dr. Decintier, I am rapidly improving. My sight was never lost, nor my eyes taken out (which remarks I consider malevolent) but, being still convalescent, I am confident that a thorough restoration of my health will soon follow.

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Mr. MOORE has arrived in Paris; though he did Africa, he is no longer a lion; de Brazza is the man, since he has secured King Mokoko's—the Congo realms for the French. A shopkeeper found fault with the man, painting him as a giant on the ground that the orthography was bad. "Oh! never mind, Monsieur," said the artist, "it will be all right when the paint dries." Oh! Monsieur come and see; it does not rain in Paris. Swell to beggar, collecting a copper to buy bread. There my friend, buy it—and drink my health.

Today's Advertisements.

FOR HOIHOW.

THE Steamship
"PING-ON"
Captain McCaslin, will be despatched for the above Port, on THURSDAY, the 16th instant, at DAYLIGHT.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, 14th November, 1882. [751]

FOR MANILA.

THE Steamship
"ESMERALDA,"
Captain Talbot, will be despatched for the above Port, on FRIDAY, the 17th inst., at FIVE P.M.
For Freight or Passage, apply to

RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, 14th November, 1882. [752]

HONGKONG HOTEL.

BILLIARD SENSATION.

RUDOLPHE.

THE GREATEST MASTER
OF THE A.R.T.
RUDOLPHE'S GREAT BILLIARD EXHIBITION,
TO-MORROW (WEDNESDAY), EVENING,
AT NINE O'CLOCK.

Admission.....\$1.00.
Reserved Seats.....\$1.50.

Hongkong, 14th November, 1882. [753]

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF
HONGKONG.

SUMMARY JURISDICTION.
Suit No. 1340 of 1882.
KWOK PAK AND OTHERS v. NG TANG
AND OTHERS.

BY Order of the Court—the Undersigned
(Receiver in the aforesaid Suit) will SELL
during the month of November, or on a day to be fixed, all the PARTNERSHIP PROPERTY,
ESTATE and EFFECTS, the STOCK-IN-
TRADE, and the GOODWILL of the Partnership—as a going concern—between the PLAINTIFFS
and the DEFENDANTS known by the
Name of "KWONG SUI LI" 銀達利
at No. 30, West Street, Tai-ping-shan.

Offers will be received during the present
month and unless SOLD before the 1st of De-
cember, the same will be submitted for PUBLIC
AUCTION.

Any further information can be obtained from

CHUNG SHING HONG,

Translator, Supreme Court.
14th November, 1882. [750]

WANTED TO RENT.

FROM THE MIDDLE OF DECEMBER UNTIL MARCH.

A FURNISHED FAMILY
RESIDENCE,
IN A HEALTHY SITUATION,
WITH
GARDEN, STABLE, AND COACH HOUSE.
Full Particulars to be sent to

E. B.,
Hongkong Telegraph Office.

Hongkong, 3rd October, 1882. [668]

Intimations.

DE SOUZA & CO.
PRINTERS, STATIONERS, AND
BOOKBINDERS,
D'AGUILAR STREET.

EVERY KIND OF WORK EXECUTED WITH
ACCURACY, NEATNESS, AND DESPATCH
ON
VERY MODERATE TERMS.

SELECTED MATERIALS FOR
MARKET REPORTS
Book-binding and Ruling in every style executed
at low rates. Workmanship Guaranteed.
Hongkong, 23rd August, 1882. [682]

M. GUEDE,
HOUSE AND LAND BROKER,
AUCTIONEER AND COMMISSION AGENT,
No. 33, WELLINGTON STREET,
HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 23rd January, 1882. [62]

HAIR DRESSING SALOON
HONGKONG HOTEL

W. MOORE begs to inform the Gentlemen of Hongkong and Visitors that he has reduced the price of Hair-Cutting to 50 cents. Having now in his employ three competent Assistants who are always in attendance, he guarantees to execute this class of work, in all its branches, with a perfection which cannot be excelled in any part of the World.

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PRAYA CENTRAL.

HAVE RECEIVED EX-LATEST ARRIVALS.

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ENGINEERS' & HOUSEHOLD HAMMERS.

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D R I L L S.

GIMBLES.

S Q U A R E S.

PATENT BRASS PADLOCKS &

CHEST LOCKS.

Mrs. POTTS' PATENT SADIRONS.

COOKING STOVES.

FAIRBANK'S SCALES.

FORCE PUMPS FOR SHIPS' USE.

DRILLING MACHINES.

BREAST DRILLS, AUTOM : BORING

T O O L S.

ANVILS, VICES, AND DRILLS COMBINED.

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HITCHCOCK'S PATENT LAMPS.

GLASSCUTTERS.

SCROLL SAWS.

FAMILY GRINDSTONES.

BLACKSMITHS' BELLOWS.

&c., &c., &c.

BEST WHITWORTH'S STOCK AND DIES.

SCREW WRENCHES.

PLANE IRONS.

CHISELS.

HAMMERS.

PINCERS.

NIPPERS.

DIVIDERS.

RULES.

METAL SCISSORS.

METAL SAWS.

TUBE EXPANDERS.

OIL-FEEDERS.

OIL-CANS.

SALTER'S SPRING BALANCE SCALES.

WESTON'S PATENT TACKLES.

PATENT SOCKETS.

DISTRESS SIGNALS.

HOLMES' PATENT SIGNAL LIGHTS.

FOGHORNS.

SIGNAL LAMPS.

